

F

851

H32

2d copy

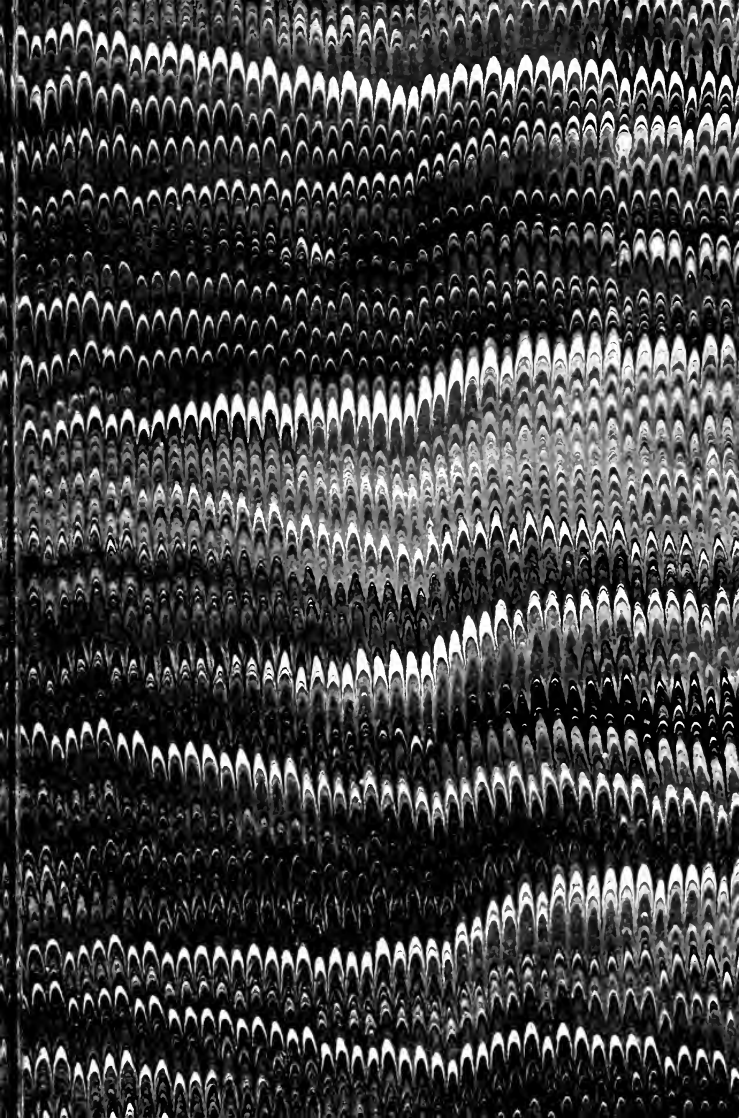
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Chap. F25 Copyright No.

July H 32

2d copy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.





BOOK OF INFORMATION,

— AND —

SETTLERS' GUIDE

— FOR THE —

PACIFIC SLOPE,

Including the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and Territories of Washington and Idaho, with a description of and the peculiarities of each.

Describing minutely all the more important bodies of the Public Lands on the Pacific Slope, Facilities for Settlement, Markets, Health, etc.

BY J. M. HARRISON.

“MULTUM IN PARVO”

SAN FRANCISCO:

C. A. MURDOCK & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
1875.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by J. M.
HARRISON, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.
All rights reserved.

F851
.H32
v.1

BOOK OF INFORMATION AND SETTLER'S GUIDE.



The writer of this little work having for some time been engaged on a work of considerable magnitude (Harrison's Guide and Resources of the Pacific Slope,) has been addressed by letter and otherwise by many persons, both in the East and on this Coast, seeking information in regard to this section of country. Although we have in every instance paid the best attention that our time and circumstances would permit, yet owing to the great diversity of topography, soil, climate, productions, etc., of this Coast, it was impossible to give any very definite or intelligible idea of the country by any written or verbal communication of ordinary length. Besides, it became a heavy tax on our time, not to say anything of the expense attached, as it costs writers something to live as well as other people.

In order to be able to devote more time to our forthcoming work, and as a consequence make it more complete, and at the same time supply a pressing necessity, the writer has prepared the following pages in advance of his larger work now

under preparation, embracing an experience of over twenty-eight years on this Coast, the principal part of the past five years having been devoted to the exploration and examination of all the principal bodies of agricultural and other lands of the Pacific Slope, from Southern California to British Columbia.

The writer being a practical farmer and business man, and having cultivated the soil in various parts of the States of California and Oregon and in Washington Territory, and being familiar with all parts of the Pacific Slope feels himself competent to judge of matters pertaining thereto.

This work is not written in the interest of any particular section of this Coast, its chief and leading feature being to point out the more important Government lands of this Coast, facilities for settlement, market, health, etc.

In addition, it will contain remarks on the peculiarities, topography, soil, productiveness, etc., of each different section of the Pacific Slope, and will be found invaluable to those in search of good and valuable homes, and prevent their being imposed upon by land speculators. The writer having been through the mill himself, can speak from personal experience and save those in search of homes and good business openings much disappointment and expense by his advice. Many on coming here from the Atlantic States return, simply from a want knowledge of the country. The interests of the

States and Territories bordering on the Pacific Coast are closely identified. This city in particular, being the metropolis and chief entrepot of the Pacific Slope, has a great interest in the whole country being settled. Every settler, no matter in what part, adds so much to her prosperity.

Every section of country has its drawbacks.

In this work, as in all others we have written, we have been as particular to point out the disadvantages the settler had to contend with, as the advantages of each section. We know this is not according to the general rule, but those who pay for information have a right to expect it. This we will endeavor to do to the best of our judgment and ability.

CALIFORNIA

Is noted for the great variety of its productions and the salubrity of its climate. Besides wheat, barley, oats, corn, etc., there are produced within its borders about all the semi-tropical fruits, together with all the fruits in the Northern States. It is also a country of extremes. Within its territory are found some of the richest, and also the poorest desert-like country known. It has the biggest farms, raises the biggest squashes, beets, etc., to be found anywhere. In fact, it would not be California if things were not done on a large scale.

It is also noted for its mineral springs, resorted to by thousands for their supposed health-giving properties. The climate is various; in the north-west part the summers are moderately moist and cool; in the south, extremely dry; and back in the interior, oppressively warm; (see our meteorological tables in another part.) The rainy season in this State usually sets in in November, but there is seldom sufficient rain to saturate the ground before the last of December. The winter rains, owing to the general conformation of the country, often cause floods, doing considerable damage. The mountain streams being bold and rapid, their waters come rushing into the valleys below, where the streams become slack and dead-like, there being little fall from thence seaward, causing a considerable portion of the low lands to overflow. This is more particularly the case with the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Levees have been constructed to prevent overflow on some of the low lands of these valleys, but the past winter many of them were broken and submerged, showing that water when fenced out, will only rise so much the higher on the outside.

The principal body of agricultural lands of this State are embraced in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, both joining together, the former north, and the latter southward, being in the aggregate three hundred miles in length with an average width of about forty miles.

The former has generally what is termed here an adobe soil; the latter is composed principally of a sandy loam, and in some parts on the east side of the San Joaquin, it is nearly all sand, so much so, that during the prevalence of the north winds it drifts into huge banks like snow drifts. We saw in one place a tract of about fifty acres that had been blown away to the depth it had been plowed after the wheat came up, leaving the print of the bar and shear of the plow.

The great scourge of this section is the drouth and north winds. To remedy this in part, it is proposed to irrigate all, or a considerable portion of this section, which, if done, will be at a great sacrifice of health and increase of mortality. In the first place, it is doubtful about there being a sufficiency of water in a dry season, the time it is most needed, the soil being of a very open and porous nature. This, together with the dry, dessicating north winds, would lick up the water at a terrible rate when distributed over so large a section of country. Flooding the land sufficient to saturate it well in the winter season when there is but little evaporation might not be injurious to health to any great extent. This, together with the planting of trees to break the north winds, we believe to be the most feasible plan to reclaim these dry and arid sections.

At present the upper San Joaquin, King's River, and Tulare Lake country, is principally occupied

by those having stock, for which, some think, in its present condition, it is best adapted.

In referring to the land here being held in large tracts, a ranchman present said: "A family here would starve to death on one hundred and sixty acres." We remarked, that we thought it a very poor country, where an ordinary sized family could not make a good living on that amount of land. Sheep raising is the chief business in this section. By having a large extent of territory to range over, considerable flocks may be kept. During a dry season, large numbers are lost from starvation. At such times, the feed being ate up, it is impossible to drive them to where good pasturage may be found. From Modesto northward to Tehama, embracing the lower San Joaquin and the larger part of the Sacramento valleys, includes a section, in which, in ordinary years, a large amount of grain is produced. In the upper part of the Sacramento valley, there is but a very limited amount of land suitable for cultivation, the larger part being composed of a reddish, gravelly earth, affording a very scanty vegetation for stock.

In the southern counties bordering the coast, there are very many fertile valleys, but they generally require to be irrigated to insure a crop. In many parts there is no timber, making fuel and fencing very costly. In about all the principal valleys the water is hard and bad. In drawing water fresh from a well, it is found to be warm and dis-

agreeable, although some, on getting used to it, do not seem to mind it. In the mountain districts and in the northern coast counties, the water is generally good. In these dry sections there is generally a scarcity of feed. In travelling through them, we were often troubled to obtain provender for our animals. The owners stating they had not enough for their own use.

Unthreshed barley, wheat, or oats, generally cut before it is fully ripe, is used for hay, and we have often found where threshed straw was used as a substitute. Alfalfa is being introduced in many places, (where irrigation can be carried out,) it seems to be pretty well adapted for cows and sheep, but not so well for working animals, it being too washy.

The coast country north of San Francisco, taking into consideration the certainty of crops, climate, water, health, etc., has our preference. There are in this section many fertile valleys, but the more broken and mountainous parts are of little value, affording only a scanty vegetation for stock. Near the coast, the stock range is better and more lasting. The coast rains and fogs usually extend back from twenty to thirty miles, their mark being very perceptible, especially in a dry season, the crops maturing much better, also a much heavier growth of grass than is found further inland. There are no Government lands in this State that we could, at the present time, recommend. There are some

good Government lands in the northeast part, in Big Valley, Pitt River, Goose Lake, and throughout that section. Small tracts may be found, but they are situated in among high mountains where the winters are long and severe. (See statistical tables in another part.)

OREGON.

This State is highly favored with all the more important and useful elements necessary to sustain a large population. It contains a large area of agricultural lands, that for productiveness and certainty of crops, cannot (probably) be excelled by any other part of the world. In the extent and variety of the more useful timbers it is probably ahead of any other State in the Union, while its coal and iron mines are now successfully worked and are known to be of great extent. Besides, there are other minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, etc. Oregon is divided into two grand divisions by the Cascade Range of Mountains. The western is marked by a more humid atmosphere, and about half its area is covered with heavy forests, while the eastern has a dry atmosphere. Its timber is confined to the more elevated and mountainous parts, the residue being covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and generally possessing a good soil. Its western half might still be subdivided, its dividing line would be the Calapooia

Mountains, being rather a spur connecting the Cascade with the Coast Range of Mountains in about latitude 44 deg. north. The southern half of the western division being very similar in climate, productions, etc., to Northern California. This division will include that section lying between the Cascade and Coast Range of Mountains, the former on the east and the latter on the west, with the Calapooia Mountains for its northern boundary, embracing all the country from thence southward to the California line. This section will about embrace the northern limits for the successful cultivation of the grape and peach, although they are now both raised in favorable localities northward into Washington Territory. In all the valleys of this section corn is successfully raised. Wheat, barley and oats, also do well. On going from this section westerly over the Coast Range, we find still another climate, the vegetation also differing considerably, caused principally by the coast rains, and down near the coast to a greater or less extent by the fogs. These coast rains usually extend inland from the coast thirty or forty miles, or to the summit of the Coast Range, where they give out. They fall occasionally during the spring, and sometimes in the summer months. They are a peculiarity of the whole coast from San Francisco northward, but are more frequent and copious northward.

WALLAMET VALLEY.

This valley is the largest body of agricultural land in the State, and taking into consideration the certainty and uniformity of its crops, one of the most important bodies on the Pacific Slope. It is one hundred and fifty miles long, with an average width of about forty miles. The general course of the Wallamet River is near the centre of the valley, receiving from either side at quite regular intervals its tributaries, fringed along their banks with cottonwood, fir, ash, and maple, the intermediate space being mostly prairies, with some scattering oaks along their borders. On the east side of the valley, the Cascade Range, with its line of verdant hue stretching north and south, with an occasional snow peak looming up into the horizon, and on the west, the Coast Range, having a far less altitude with no lines of perpetual snow, but possessing a grandeur pleasant to look upon. "The soil along the banks of the Wallamet and its tributaries, is composed of sand, vegetable matter, and various decomposed earths, and may be considered strictly alluvial." This section is about all thickly settled and contains the heaviest part of the population of the State. One remarkable feature of this State is, that it has never, since its first settlement, known a failure of its crops, nor plague of any description. There being, as yet, no rapid nor cheap mode of transportation between this State

and the Atlantic States, has operated as a bar to its rapid settlement. But for all that, there is a steady flow of emigration to this State, and as it becomes better known, will increase. (See meteorological and statistical tables in another part.)

NEVADA.

Taken from the *Alta California*: "Nevada is a desert. It has an area of 112,000 square miles, surpassing considerably in size any State east of the Mississippi, and has got only 50,000 inhabitants. In 1870, the number, according to the Federal census, was only 42,491, and in the meantime the increase has not been large. It is not neglected because of inaccessibility. In proportion to the population, it has more railroad than any other State in the Union. It has 554 miles, about one mile for eighty people, whereas New York has one for 500. It is intersected through the middle by the Pacific Railroad, which transports large numbers of capitalists and laborers across its territory every month. It does not suffer from obscurity. It is advertised through the world by the richness of the Comstock Lode, which sends tons of its silver bars every day to Europe, and excites the attention of speculators everywhere by the tremendous fluctuations of its stocks. And yet Nevada is a desert. Its mountains generally have no timber, and its valleys are covered with the forbid-

den and worthless sage brush. Its situation in the best part of the temperate zone—between parallels 35 and 42 deg. of latitude—does not protect it from desolation. Its great misfortune is the dryness of the climate. The average rainfall does not exceed four inches in a year.” This State contains some bodies of good (although limited) land for cultivation and grazing purpose. They are usually situated about the sinks of the mountain streams. The ranchmen and farmers of this section, that have good locations are generally doing well. There are, also, some good government lands in this State, but taking into consideration the climate and other reasons not necessary to mention here, we could not recommend this State as a desirable place for any one to make a home in. Nevada has not a single navigable river.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Is the extreme northwest part of United States territory, excepting Alaska, which is considerably further north. Joining British Columbia on the north, and Oregon and Idaho on the south and east. Like Oregon it is divided into two grand divisions by the Cascade Range of Mountains, the general features of the two divisions being very similar to that of Oregon, there being, however, less prairie and open country in western Washington than in the same division of Oregon. The western division

is admirably situated for trade, commerce, ship-building, etc. Lumbering, coal mining and ship-building are now the leading industries of this section. It contains considerable bodies of agricultural and grazing lands, much of it yet government land. The eastern division of Washington Territory is best adapted for stock raising. This section contains a large area of good agricultural land, but there being at present no cheap mode of transportation to a market, but little farming is done in this section. Washington Territory has little or no waste land, although some of its heavy forests may not be made available for many years to come.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

Idaho forms part of the basin of the Columbia, and is drained by Snake River and by Clark's Fork of the Columbia River and their tributaries. Its greatest length from north to south is 410 miles, its width on the southern boundary being 251 miles, with a northern boundary (joining British Columbia) of 40 miles. Few Territories are more copiously watered than Idaho. The chief resources of Idaho, at present, are its gold and silver mines. Stock raising is also engaged in to a considerable extent, for which it is well adapted. Farming is only engaged in to the extent of supplying home demands. The chief outlets are by way of the

Central Pacific Railroad for the southern part, and by way of the Columbia River for the northern part of the Territory. Considerable quantities of wool, hides and furs, are sent out of the Territory annually. It offers good inducements to those wishing to go into the stock business, but for small farmers it is not so well adapted, on account of their being no near and convenient market. There are considerable bodies of good government land in Idaho yet unoccupied. The best and principal bodies of it are in the northern part of the Territory. The climate is much the same as that of eastern Oregon and Washington.

NEHALEM RIVER

Is the first stream of any considerable size running into the ocean south of the Columbia. It takes its rise in the highlands south of the Columbia, and by its meanderings is about seventy-five miles in length. For the first fifteen or twenty miles, it pursues a northerly course, after which its general course is west to southwest. The river has cut a deep channel through soft sandstone and at low water (with the exception of an occasional riffle) has a very gentle current, and is generally free of drift-wood or other obstructions, and does not seem to overflow its banks to any great extent. A few miles below, where the old military road crosses it, and about twenty-five miles from its mouth, the

river runs through a cañon, where it has a succession of falls and rapids for a few miles—where the mountains close into the river. The North Fork enters the main river about eight miles from its mouth. For a few miles above its mouth the river has an average width of about half a mile, but in places is over one mile in width, and has a good depth of water for about fourteen miles. The entrance of this river from the ocean is obstructed by a bar, the channel being very shallow and changeable. During the summer months, when the north winds prevail, the channel, from its mouth, makes a short curve to the southward, following near the beach for a considerable distance, but during the winter months, when southerly winds prevail, the channel trends to the northward. The entrance to this river, at present, is hardly practicable for ocean craft, except with the aid of steam during high water, and when the sea is comparatively smooth. Its entrance, however, is susceptible of being improved by means of a break-water to confine the channel and prevent the sand drifting and filling up. The large bodies of valuable timber and vast deposits of coal in this section, together with the settlement of these parts, now soon to be realized, will soon render such a work an imperative necessity.

The bottom lands of the Nehalem are of a light alluvial soil, and are highly productive. We never saw finer vegetables than we found growing in the

gardens of the settlers in this valley, such as potatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, corn, etc. We also saw some very fine wheat, oats, and barley. It is also less subject to frosts, there being seldom any frosts before the middle of November. The principal part of the valley is covered with a heavy growth of underbrush, such as vine, maple, crab-apple, salmon berry, elder, and hazel, with some scattering fir, spruce, alder, ash and maple. There is but little open prairie land. On the waters of the upper Nehalem, there are considerable bodies of open highlands, the timber consisting chiefly of a small growth of fir; also vine, maple, soft maple, alder, elder, and hazel. These highlands have very good soil, being generally a black vegetable loam, and mostly free of stone or gravel. Back of these highlands the country becomes still more elevated, till we come to what might be termed a back bone or divide between this stream and the waters of the Wallamet and Columbia, the more mountainous part being covered with a heavy growth of timber. The upper Nehalem is somewhat warmer (but not oppressive) in the summer season, and not so subject to fogs, as it is down near the coast. Coal of superior quality has been found near the North Fork, with an easy grade to the river, about three miles distant. Recently, coal has been found in various parts of the upper Nehalem. This, together with the general conformation of this section, show pretty conclusively that this whole region is underlaid with coal.

So far, the settlers' stock here have wintered well without being fed, and a moderate amount of stock running at large would seldom require provender. There is considerable wild grass and peavine, a species of weed that starts up in February, is found in the bottoms. The elk feed on it, and cattle, also, are very fond of it. The scouring-rush is also found in the low lands. Timothy and clover take easily and thrive exceedingly well in all this coast country.

We estimate there being about one hundred thousand acres of choice bottom, and about the same amount of table and high lands of choice quality; in all, two hundred thousand acres; besides much other land that will eventually be settled, all situated on the Nehalem and its tributaries. In this estimate we have not taken into consideration the more mountainous and heavily timbered lands that will yet be valuable for their timber, and after the timber is taken off, will still be valuable for grazing purposes, as it has been found by experience that all the tame grasses, such as timothy and clover, take readily here when the large timber is removed, whether by burning, or otherwise.

If the above estimate be correct, it would furnish twelve hundred and fifty families with one hundred and sixty acres to each family, there being now only about one hundred settlers in all this region. This section is well adapted for dairying, and (as the country becomes more opened) for farming

purposes. Although most of these lands have to be cleared, their great productiveness and sureness of crops will amply repay the husbandman for the extra labor bestowed in bringing it under cultivation. There being numerous little brooks and springs of the purest water, with no miasmatic influences, the settler here need have no fear of chills and fever, so common in many parts of the west. Heretofore, the want of facilities for ingress and egress to and from this section has operated as a bar to its settlement. But of late several trails have been cut into this section, and two or three wagon roads commenced, and will, without doubt, ere long, be finished. (See our table of routes and distances.)

TILLAMOOK BAY

Is about fifty miles south of the Columbia River and eight miles south of the mouth of the Nehalem. It is about twelve miles long (from its mouth to Lincoln City, the head of navigation,) and about four miles wide at its widest part. The entrance is narrow, but has a straight channel with about fourteen feet of water on the bar. Just inside the entrance are some sunken rocks, which are bare at low water. Two schooners are at the present time engaged in the trade between this place and Portland, the principal exports being butter, cheese, hides, and potatoes. This bay commands a portion of the trade of the Nehalem Valley, also Netarts

Bay and the surrounding country, and as the country settles up its trade will become of considerable importance. The Minna, Kelsy, Doherty, Trask and Tillamook rivers, all enter Tillamook Bay, and vary from thirty to fifty miles in length; each of them having more or less good bottom lands on them. The Doherty and Tillamook rivers are each settled for about four miles up, and the Trask is settled for about eight miles up. The country watered by these streams is mostly mountainous and timbered, but possesses a good soil with considerable range for stock. In many places the large timber is nearly all burnt up by the fires that have passed through it. In such places there is usually found considerable grass growing. The Oak Horton Prairie (usually pronounced Oquarton,) lies between the Trask and Doherty rivers, and at present is the chief settlement. Next in importance is Long Prairie, situated on the south side of Trask, and between it and the Tillamook River. The prairies have a black, rich looking soil, covered with grass and fern, but on being cultivated, have been found to be inferior to the timbered lands, and are now used principally for grazing purposes. There is a considerable amount of tide land about the mouths of the different rivers emptying into the bay, that is valuable for hay and grazing purposes. This section is well adapted for dairying, which is now carried on here to a considerable extent, there being green food nearly the year round,

an abundance of pure cold water, and the climate favorable. Vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, and peas, all thrive and yield largely; peas being raised for fattening hogs—generally finishing on grain. This coast country is not so well adapted for the growing of wheat, but oats and barley yield very heavy crops. It is also well adapted for the production of grass, such as timothy and clover, although there is at times some difficulties in curing it, especially down the coast. Fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and currants, are profusely grown. Stock raising is also engaged in to a considerable extent, and beef cattle are often driven to the Portland market.

LINCOLN CITY,

The principal shipping and business point of this section of country, is situated on a slough connecting with the bay, and is conveniently situated for trade with the surrounding country. Several small vessels have been built here by its citizens, that have since either been sold in other ports, or are engaged in the commerce of this place. Heretofore, this section has been difficult of access, the only means of communication being a difficult trail leading over the Coast Range Mountains to the Wallamet Valley, or by sail vessel to Portland. But recently a wagon road has been made and another commenced, both leading to the Wallamet

Valley. These roads will give a new impetus to the settlement of this part of the country. About five miles south of Tillamook we come to

NETARTS BAY,

Which is a small bay with shallow entrance; but is occasionally entered by schooners of light draught. Its trade will probably be, to a great extent, tributary to Tillamook Bay. Oystering is carried on here to some extent, and it is said that the largest oysters north of San Francisco are found in this bay. No fresh water streams of any considerable size enter it, and as yet, but few settlers have located in this vicinity.

YAQUINNA BAY,

At the present time, is the only place of any commercial importance between Tillamook and the Umpqua River. It has a narrow entrance, with about twelve feet of water on the bar. Some commerce is carried on between this place and San Francisco; lumber being the chief article of export. Oystering is also carried on; several vessels having been built here. A steamer is employed in transportation and towing in the bay. There is also a large lumber mill in successful operation; and coal has recently been discovered in this vicinity. This bay is connected with the Wallamet Valley by a good wagon road, and the subject of a railroad connect-

ing this bay with the Wallamet, has of late been considerably agitated, and it will probably soon be built.

This being the nearest tide water to a large extent of the upper part of the Wallamet Valley; and this coast country, which although considerably broken, possesses a good soil, will eventually make Yaquina Bay of considerable importance. Very little of this coast country (between the Wallamet Valley and the coast) is now settled. The soil, even to the top of the mountains, is good, and there is more or less level land on all the streams that is extremely rich. So there is hardly any of it but that will make good pasturage for stock, the ground never suffering from drouth, the grass grows nearly the whole year.

Many years ago the largest part of the timber of this section was killed by fire, since which, other fires have gradually burned the deadened timbers, so that in many places there is hardly any left. At present these burnt districts are chiefly covered with fern, briars, grass, etc. The settlements of this section are principally confined to the roadside and adjoining the bay. There was a grant of land of alternate sections ——— miles in width on each side of the road to the company that constructed it. This land, we believe, is for sale, at very reasonable rates. But outside of their limits (to the best of our recollection, five miles in width on each side of the road,) there is a large extent of country suitable for settlement.

COOS BAY

“ Is nineteen miles south of the Umpqua. Its entrance is north of, and immediately against the highland, forming Cape Arago, which extends five miles west, beyond, and at right angles with the line of the coast. The cape being bold land, forms a barrier to the escape of the drifting sands from the upper coast, thereby causing a continual change of channel and shoal water on the bar. * * * From the peculiar position of the bar as a receptacle of drift sand, no improvement of a permanently beneficial character can be made. The trade of this bay is extensive and important, consisting chiefly in coal and lumber; its commerce being all with San Francisco. Extensive deposits of coal and vast forests of valuable timber are found in this vicinity, the latter consisting chiefly of fir, spruce and cedar. It has been estimated an average of sixteen vessels per week arrive at Coos Bay. Steam tugs are employed to tow vessels in and out over the bar, but it is not practicable for vessels to enter or depart during very heavy weather.”

Two large coasting steamers are now employed in the trade between Coos Bay and San Francisco, making weekly trips. There are several thriving towns on this bay, the principal of which is Marshfield, near the head of the bay. It is conveniently situated for supplying the coal mines, mills, and logging camps of this section.

The Coos River, on which is situated the oldest settlement of this section, empties into the bay nearly opposite Marshfield. This place also receives a considerable amount of trade from the Coquille River, by way of the isthmus, over which a railroad is now in operation, connecting the waters of the Coquille with Coos Bay. Two steamers are engaged in plying to all points on the bay. Shipbuilding is also carried on at different points on the bay, employing several hundred men.

There is a considerable amount of tide land joining on the bay and on the many sloughs and streams connecting with it, that is well adapted for hay, grazing, dairying, etc. We believe they are mostly taken up as State swamp lands. The highlands south of the bay are sufficiently level, mostly covered with dead timber and brush; some of it quite open; but the soil, so far as we examined it, was generally poor. All this section is believed to be underlaid with coal. The soil on the highlands, east and north of the bay, is some better, on which the principal part of the timber has been killed by fires, leaving many of the dead trunks standing; since which there has sprung up a considerable amount of small growth, it being mostly cherry, willow, elder, briers, etc.; with a considerable amount of range for stock in it. There is in this section plenty of government land of this quality, in from one to six miles of tide water and navigation. In this section, by which we mean the Coos

Bay, Coquille River, and country south to Rogue River, embracing an area of about three thousand square miles, at least two thirds of it is well adapted for settlement, while only about one twentieth of it is now settled. About one third of this area is sufficiently level, while two thirds of it might be set down as quite rough, but not any more so than a great deal of California, that is now settled with roads running in every direction; for instance, Mendocino County; while the soil here is superior to that. The coal mines, lumber mills, ship building, together with the gold mines near the coast, make a ready market for all the produce raised so far. And there is a considerable amount of the supplies for Coos Bay that are yet shipped from San Francisco, for instance hay, when there is an abundance of the best hay land here lying out to waste. Having described and pointed out some of the natural advantages of this section, we will now state the objectionable part. First, it is a new country; there are yet few roads; roads have been projected, and made, or partly made, in all the settled parts. There is only one wagon road connecting this section with the outside world; the Coos Bay and Roseburg wagon road, with two branches connecting with the Coquille River in two places. There are trails up and down the coast, and to all the principal points. Most of the settlers live on or near tide water, where they can send off their produce and get their supplies

by boat. There is a steam schooner, the "Cor-
delia," Captain Radcliff, plying between the Co-
quille River and San Francisco, carrying away
lumber and produce; bringing back in return sup-
plies for the settlers. Second, objections are made
to so much timber; (see our article on how to make
a farm;) we prefer a country with rather an abund-
ance of timber to one where there is none; it is hard
to suit everybody. There are timbered lands in
this section that will, in a few years, bring over
one hundred dollars an acre for the timber alone.
Third, in a new country like this especially, while
thinly settled, it is tedious and laborious making
roads; but mind, if you wait for the roads to be
made, and everything nice and convenient, you
may expect to pay fifty dollars, or more, an acre,
for your land.

THE COQUILLE RIVER

Takes it rise in the Coast Range of mountains, and
is about seventy-five miles in length. Although of
no considerable length, it waters a considerable ex-
tent of country, having three main forks, besides
numerous other tributaries. It enters the Pacific
about 43 deg. 15 min. north, and thirty miles north
of Port Orford. It is about 120 yards wide at its
mouth at low tide, but widens out from a half to a
mile in width on ascending it, for a few miles.
The tide flows up it for forty-two miles, and is
navigable for small steamers and boats for that dis-

tance. The settlers take small boats twelve miles further up during the wet season. With no great amount of labor this river could be made a splendid stream for navigation for about fifty miles of its length. The entrance to this river is obstructed by a bar, but more particularly by some rocks, through and between which, the present channel runs. Just outside, and in the south side of the channel, is a sunken rock, that shows at low water. About two hundred yards from, and about due west of the entrance, is another sunken rock; the present channel seems to run chiefly to the south of it. The channel runs close to and in among some large rocks to the south and west of the entrance, only a short distance over the bar, not over half a mile from the mouth of the river, to deep water; there are a great many rocks to the southward of the entrance, but none on the north side. In former years, the entrance of this river was considerably to the northward of where it now is; but of late years, the drifting sands have crowded the channel in among the rocks to the southward. About half a mile above the present mouth, there being a hard bottom and good foundation with a narrow channel, it would be no very difficult matter to turn it through by the way of its old channel, which would avoid the rocks that block up its passage so boldly at present. This, together with some precautionary measures taken to prevent the drifting sands from encroaching on the channel,

would make the entrance practicable and feasible for ordinary sized coasting vessels. There being in this section extensive coal fields and some of the most valuable timber on the Pacific Coast, together with a large extent of rich agricultural lands, render such a work necessary, and we have no doubt that sooner or later it will be done.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE, LANDS, ETC., OF THIS SECTION.

The river bottom has an average width of about one mile, a considerable portion of it from one to two miles in width, with an alluvial soil, producing good crops of wheat, oats, hay, peas, potatoes, cabbages, etc.; very good corn is raised on the upper part of the river; wheat yields from forty to eighty bushels to the acre, and some of the farmers here claim to have raised one hundred bushels to the acre. The lower part of the river is better adapted for hay, grazing, dairying, etc., there being extensive tide flats free of bush and covered with a luxuriant growth of native grass, affording good pasture the entire year. The bottoms on the upper part of the river are covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber, composed of myrtle, maple, ash, and high up there is some white oak; there is also crab apple, salmon bush, elder, etc. On the highlands adjoining, there are fir, cedar, chestnut, and oak; near the coast the spruce prevails. The highlands adjoining, are more or less broken, considerable of it sufficiently level for cul-

tivation, and all adapted for grass and grazing, where not covered with too heavy a growth of timber. Probably two thirds of these lands have no heavy timber on them, having been burnt off in former years, since which a considerable growth of brush has sprung up, together with briers, etc., affording good range for a limited number of stock. There is also a great amount of peavine throughout the whole Coast Range; cattle are very fond of it. These highlands have usually a light soil; in places a black vegetable mould; in alder flats and in some parts a sandy loam; there is very little of it gravelly or stony to any injurious extent. We saw orchard grass, fruit trees, and vegetables of good growth in a number of places on these highlands. The bottoms being so much more productive, these highlands have so far been neglected, but they are better and generally more productive than much of the land in the east, that, without any improvement, brings fifty dollars an acre in a cold climate where they are frozen up half the year. Whereas, here in these hills, stock lives the year round without feed or shelter. High up on the North and Middle Forks and their tributaries, the bottom lands are yet vacant, and nearly all the highlands are unoccupied and belong to the government—a good deal of it surveyed.

From the eighteenth of February till the first of September, 1874, we spent our time in this section, renting a piece of ground on the North Fork,

one mile above its junction with the main river, on which we raised some vegetables. In order to occupy the time, and also to become more thoroughly acquainted with this section, a considerable portion of our time was spent in travelling over and examining the surrounding country.

The following observations of the weather in this locality are taken from our note-book: From 18th to 22d of February, weather mild and clear; grass growing; cattle fit for beef that have wintered without being fed. February 22d—a light skift of snow in the morning; sun came out about noon; snow all gone before night. Weather clear and mild till March 1st; snowed or rained most of the day; has rained or snowed more or less every day since up to the 16th of March; but not over two inches of snow at any one time; then very pleasant and clear; foggy in the morning, till about 9 A.M.; a few light showers about the last of the month; some frost in the morning when the fog failed to appear. Very nice weather up to the 12th of April, with only a few gentle showers; then for three days some heavy showers; but still good growing weather. The fogs usually set in during the night, lasting till 8 or 10 o'clock the next morning, which prevents frost; so that frosts are late making their appearance; along the coast and in some localities it rarely frosts during the entire year. April 24th—we have had but two frosts within the past month, and although we have had

tomatoes up all this month, and without cover, they have never suffered from frost. Since the 15th of March we have had a beautiful spring; having nice gentle showers, as wanted. Had quite a heavy rain last of May, making the ground quite wet; then again in about a week a rain of several days' duration, raining at intervals; occasional showers till last of June; only two or three light rains from June till September. There was more rain here the past summer than usual; so the settlers say. Throughout the summer months the nights were pleasantly cool for rest and sleep, while the days were never oppressively warm.

PORT ORFORD

“The next place south, is a roadstead, latitude 42 deg. 45 min. north; longitude 124 deg. 30 min. west. It is the most westerly port on the American coast, south of Alaska. It is a deep, broad, capacious roadstead, having on the west and north a headland, perpendicular on the harbor side, and three hundred and fifty feet in altitude. The bottom is sand and mud, clear and free, and gives good anchorage. A quarter of a mile outside of the extreme south point of the heads, the water deepens rapidly and soon attains a great depth, the effect of which is to prevent heavy ground swells setting in at the roadstead. From the south point of the heads easterly, the harbor is four miles broad; there are no sunken rocks; all the dangers

are above water. It is equi-distant from San Francisco and Puget Sound, and two hundred and twenty miles south of the Columbia River. The land is high and prominent, effectually protecting the harbor on three sides. In the reports of the United States Coast Survey it is laid down as the best and most capacious roadstead or summer harbor on the coast. The heads are formed of most durable rock, with bold water from seven to ten fathoms immediately against them. A wall, constructed in a line east by south from the extreme southerly point of the heads, four hundred yards in length, would at any and every season of the year, protect fifty vessels of the largest size and would answer the demands of commerce for many years. If greater accommodations should be required in the future, the wall could be extended two miles, leaving then sufficient space for vessels of the largest burden to round to, take in sail and come to anchor in any gale, with no fear of a lee shore. Northwest fogs never enter the roadstead of Port Orford, a peculiarity which distinguishes it from every other harbor on the coast south of the Columbia. * * * Between the bay of San Francisco and Puget Sound, a distance measured by more than ten degrees of latitude, there is no harbor that a vessel can enter in heavy southern weather. Nature, which has been otherwise so prodigal to the Pacific Coast, has denied to it harbors of refuge for its commerce."

For the above we are indebted to an article in the *Alta California*, by Captain William Tichnor, one of the pioneer navigators of this coast. Port Orford has been spoken of in connection with making it a harbor of refuge for vessels in distress, and from our own knowledge of the coast, we believe it possesses superior merits over other points named for that purpose. Such improvement of the harbor once made, it would probably soon become a place of considerable commercial importance, as it would be the most available point for shipment for a large extent of good agricultural country, including the Coquille, Rogue, and Sixes Rivers. Besides, there are extensive coal fields, and some of the most valuable timber in this section to be found on the coast. This section offers good inducements to those wishing to secure situations in a good section of country that will soon grow up to importance. A large portion of this section is yet unoccupied, being off the main travelled thoroughfare, it has not received that attention it otherwise would.

South of Port Orford to Rogue River, a distance of about thirty miles, there is an extent of country, although it is quite broken yet; on all the little streams there are more or less good bottom lands; the very best of land; and in places considerable bodies of it with good range on the adjacent hills for stock. The bottoms are usually covered with salmon brush, some crab apple, maple, ash, and

myrtle; the hills are generally open, with small prairies in places. Back, a short distance from the coast, there is an abundance of game, such as elk, deer, bear, etc., and an abundance of fish on the coast and in the creeks. This section, at present, is only settled immediatly along the coast by persons keeping stock and dairying to some extent.

In speaking of Columbia County, Oregon, a correspondent of the *Portland Bulletin*, says:

“First—the late immigrant, if a farmer, can have excellent land to produce, for from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. Second—he will have grass range in almost unlimited quantities. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, require no food in summer, and very little in winter. The settler is always in striking distance of the best navigation in the State—by the Columbia River, either to Portland, Astoria, Kalama; or from Kalama by railroad to the Sound. Third and last—when the natural resources of this country are fully developed, it is agreed on all hands, that it will be by far the richest county in the State. For example, we have salt water containing a very large proportion of salt. We have iron ore in almost unlimited quantities, already prospected, and its richness and quality tested; both rich and of excellent quality. We have good coal near this iron, both within two and a half miles of the Columbia River, with a gently descending grade all the way. We have also a fine quality of red paint within one mile of the river;

it is now in market. We also have the finest fir and cedar timber; besides all other common timbers in the State, affording the best facilities for shipbuilding right on the banks of this ocean-like river."

The western part of Washington Territory offers good inducements to settlers. There is no part of this section that the settler would be any great distance from a market. In the vicinity and back of Shoalwater Bay, and between them, are considerable bodies of unoccupied land, and outside of railroad limits, suitable for settlement. On about all the streams running into the Sound, and taking their rise in the Cascade Mountains, are more or less good lands subject to settlement; a portion of them railroad lands. More notably we would speak of the Skadget River; that about eight miles from its mouth, is obstructed by a jam of huge trees; there is now a prospect of this jam being removed shortly; and when opened, this river will be navigable for about sixty miles, opening up a large section of good country. For a more minute description we would refer the reader to our work describing Washington Territory, its lands, etc.

A correspondent of the *Bellingham Bay Mail*, writes: "Guemas Island is situated at the south end of Bellingham Bay, fourteen miles from Whatcom. Its location being central, and on the line of travel for all steamers, ships, etc., from the straits, bound to and returning from Bellingham Bay, render it a

desirable place for a residence and home. It contains nearly seven thousand acres of land, all of which is surveyed and ready for settlement by homestead and pre-emption. It being outside the railroad limits, each settler is entitled to 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre; the nature and quality of the soil is productive, being composed of black loam with clay subsoil; a considerable portion being covered with elder and willow, it is easily cleared; at present there are eighteen settlers located here, including six families."

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

Mr. D. P. Thompson, who has been surveying north of Lewiston, says: "It contains more land adapted to agriculture than is embraced in the entire Wallamet Valley. I saw whole sections that would average one and a half tons of bunch grass to the acre; the length of the valley is over one hundred and twenty-five miles." This valley now contains about one thousand inhabitants. The Northern Pacific Railroad route passes through this section. A correspondent of an Idaho paper says of this section: "For the whole distance after leaving the brow of the mountain, immediately north of Lewiston to Pine Creek, a distance of over fifty miles, and for many miles on either side of the line dividing Idaho and Washington Territory, the country is one continuous tract of the best land to be found in any country. Innumerable valleys of from ten to twenty

miles in length, divided only by slightly undulating ground, while the few hills and fewer mountains to be seen, too rugged for cultivation, are covered with the most luxuriant grass."

HOW TO MAKE A FARM.

Our directions here will apply to the timbered and brushy sections which we have recommended, being the usual mode adopted in those sections. The immigrant usually selects a favorable spot to commence where there is but little large timber; after which, he clears off a space whereon to erect his cabin; usually near some stream where there is some bottom or bench land, and where there is no great amount of large timber. The small growth is first cut, felling it all one way as much as possible, after which the larger growth is felled on top of it, or the larger growth may be girded and left standing; the best time to do this is through June and July, when the sap is at its highest; after it has lain one or two months, fire is set to it in different places. Some cut the vine maple off about six feet from the ground, take a yoke of cattle and chain, hitching on to the top of these stubs and "snake" them out; the soil being loose and the main roots near the top of the ground, it is not so difficult, having an axe close at hand to cut any root that may hold fast. We saw at one place on the Chehalis River two patches of excellent wheat, the ground for which had never been

ploughed. The proprietor stated that after "snaking" out the grubs and sowing the wheat, the ground being mellow, he took a yoke of cattle and dragged a large brush over it to smooth it down and cover the wheat. One of the patches (a few acres) referred to was volunteer, or the second year without sowing, and was then headed out nicely and promised a good crop. The larger forest trees are felled in this wise: Take a long shanked auger, bore two holes, one above the other, at an angle so they will meet some distance inside; after which some pitch fagots are lit and introduced into the upper hole, the flame causing a suction of air from the lower hole, acting something like a blow pipe. That portion of the tree inside of the sap being more or less of a pitchy nature, burns with great rapidity, and in a short time appears and roars like a huge furnace, and can often be heard at a considerable distance; the outside, or sap, being watery, without any pitch, and not burning while green, leaves the tree a shell; after the inside of the tree is pretty well burned through, the sap is chipped through on the side it is desired to fall, when it comes down with a terrible crash that can often be heard for miles around. The usual price for slashing is from eight to twelve dollars per acre, cutting all down (except the large growth) ready for burning. Where one is situated near tide water and shipping, much of this surplus timber may be turned to a profitable account in the way of ships'

knees; the maple, ash and myrtle lumber, brings a high price in the San Francisco and other markets. After burning the brush, there is some picking up and grubbing to be done before the ground is ready for the plough, and unless one goes to a great expense, there will still be some large stumps in the ground. But then, ten acres of these lands will produce more than one hundred acres of land in many parts of this coast that we could name, that are now estimated at a high value. One may add a few acres every year and not be out very much, and in a few years have a considerable sized farm; but these timbered lands are not adapted for going into farming on a large scale. At the start, small farming in connection with stock raising on a limited scale, which may be enlarged as these lands become opened up and set in tame grass.

The most available mode of opening up these woody sections is by fire; fire set in the most available and desirable places in the dry season can do no great harm, as the fall rains are pretty sure to stop it; this is very effectual where it is desired to destroy the brush, dead timber, etc. The fire set out in a dry time (say about the last of August) will usually clear off the ground sufficiently for the purpose of sowing grass seed, which takes readily on these burns, and prevents, to a great extent, the growth of brier, elders, etc. We have seen many places in this coast country, where good meadow lands were set in this way, that had never

been ploughed nor harrowed. The grass seed should be sown soon after the burn, the first fall rains making the new grass appear in a very few days. We once put in about thirty acres of timothy in this way with a very small amount of labor.

Orchard grass is very suitable for high timbered lands; stands tramping, and being shaded better, and also comes earlier than other grass; red-top is thought to stand overflow better than other grasses, and hence it is sown where it is liable to be covered with water; but timothy is the most commonly grown in this coast country.

HOG RAISING.

This coast country is well adapted for the raising of hogs, and it is strange it is not entered into more largely. We contend that a pound of pork can be produced here with less labor than in Missouri, Illinois, or Iowa. First—if the right breed of hogs are obtained, they will keep in good growing condition on clover and other grasses that keep green here nearly all the year. Second—this is the natural soil and climate for the pea, on which hogs fatten finely, and make very good pork, too. We give the process adopted by a farmer who is now making plenty of money out of it. He usually sows his first crop of peas in February, and continues to sow in every month (unless prevented by excessively bad weather) till July. The first crop is ready about the last of May and continues on

till the July crop coming in October. As soon as the pods of the pea are pretty well filled, but before they are ripe, and while the vines are still green, a moveable fence is thrown around a portion of the field, when he turns in his hogs, they eating vines, peas, pod, and all. After they have cleaned out the first patch, the fence is moved in a little, taking in another patch, and another, and so on, till the fall, and it would astonish any one to see how they grow. The field is so arranged as to let the hogs have free access to the water. Another great advantage in this process is, that the ground is all the while getting richer, and at the same time takes a very small amount of labor in proportion to the results. This business cannot very easily be overdone, as there is a great demand in the mining regions of the Pacific Coast for pork and bacon; large quantities are now shipped here from the Western States.

STOCK RANGE AND STOCK RAISING.

The best and most extensive stock range is now found throughout Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho Territory. There are parts of those districts that are now fully stocked, but the larger part have little or no stock on it. Through the whole length of the eastern slope of the Cascade Range of Mountains, there is found the best of summer range; but through the winter months it is mostly covered with snow; the grass being

generally green through the summer months, with an abundance of pure cold water, the climate favorable, this section affords grand openings for dairying. We think the most available plan would be to have a place in the low country; to keep stock through the winter months; and also, where feed could be provided. The eastern slope of these mountains is mostly open, scattering timber, with prairies of considerable size, all covered with the best of grass. By having a place in the low country for winter range, and taking the stock to the mountain range in summer, would give the range in the low country a chance to grow up for winter use. This plan, we think, would work admirably in sheep raising, by which they might be kept in almost unlimited numbers. In the low country adjoining the Columbia and Snake Rivers, stock has been kept for many years without any feed being provided for them; but we do not consider it right or safe to do so; there should be provender provided to feed at least one or two months. In some parts of Eastern Washington and near the Idaho line, the bunch grass grows of a sufficient length to cut for hay; but in most parts it is too short for that purpose; but there is an abundance of table land where timothy or grain can be raised.

THE FUTURE DAIRY DISTRICT.

Along the coast of Oregon and Washington Territory, including a strip from thirty to forty miles

in width, will at no distant day be the chief dairy district of this coast, and we might add, not only of this coast, but of the United States. All the tame grasses, such as timothy, clover, and orchard grass, grow and yield exceedingly well in all this section, where they have been tried. About two thirds of this section is now covered with a heavy forest; but adjoining all the various harbors and the mouths of streams, are found a great amount of tide land and flats that now grow a great amount of native grass of a good quality for stock; and it is no very difficult matter to start tame grass in the more open part of the highlands. This section—the grass growing the larger part of the year, the best of soil and climate for the raising of roots, etc., there being an abundance of the best of timber near at hand for making shelter, taken all together—represents the greatest inducements for dairying in connection with stock raising.

CLIMATE.

That we have a superior climate on the Pacific Coast we believe is conceded by all. The past winter was for a short time unusually cold; in some parts of Oregon (a considerable distance from the coast) wheat froze out; an unusual occurrence; this cold snap lasted about three weeks. In ordinary years the grass grows till about the first of December, and starts again in February; but often grows during the entire winter. Mr. Wilson, living

at the mouth of Muscle Creek, on the coast, (south-west part of Oregon,) says he plants potatoes every month of the year, excepting November; has nice fresh vegetables growing the whole winter; there hardly ever being any frost. We would here remark that there are many places along the coast where frost rarely comes, even as far as 47 deg. north, but it becomes colder on going eastward and on attaining a greater altitude. In the winter season southerly winds prevail, which are warm and bring more or less rain; when the wind is from the east or north, it is cold; the east wind being our coldest wind, which seldom lasts long. Having lived in all parts of this coast, our experience is, that in the winter season we prefer Southern California, and in the summer season Northern Oregon and Washington Territory have our preference, where the summers are never oppressively warm, and where pure cold water can always be obtained.

The following we have compiled from what we deem reliable authorities:

An accurate record kept at Portland, Oregon, embracing a period of eleven years, gives the following average range of temperature as compared with that of New York City:

	Latitude.	Spring,	Summer,	Fall,	Winter,	Average.
Western Oregon,	46° 10'	51°	61°	54°	42°	52°
New York City,	40° 45'	48°	72°	54°	31°	51°

The comparative rain fall, in inches, during the same period, was as follows:

	Spring,	Summer,	Fall,	Winter,	Year.
Western Oregon,	16	4	17	22	59
New York City,	11	11	9	10	41

Thus Western Oregon and Washington Territory have a more equable climate than New York City; being milder in spring, and 11 degrees cooler in summer, with about equal temperature in the fall, and being *eleven degrees warmer* during the winter months, although New York is more than five degrees of latitude further south.

The annexed table, also compiled from the observations taken at Portland, determines the character of the seasons throughout the Wallamet Valley and Puget Sound Basin. In this table "Pleasant" refers to days without rain or snow; "Rainy," to days when it rained between sunrise and sunset; "Sunshine and Showers," and "Snowed," explain themselves.

WEATHER TABLE.

Average for Eleven Years—1858 to 1868, inclusive.

	Pleasant, without rain or snow.	Rainy bet. sunrise and sunset.	Sunshine and showers.	Snow.	Remarks.
					The number of rainy days from 2 to 11 p.m.
January.	18	8	3	2	3 to 12 "
February.	15	7	4	2	3 to 12 "
March....	16	6	7	2	3 to 12 "
April.....	13	5	7	0	3 to 7 "
May.	20	4	7	0	0 to 8 "
June	22	3	5	0	0 to 6 "
July.....	27	1	3	0	0 to 3 "
August.	27	1	3	0	0 to 3 "
Septemb'r	22	4	4	0	0 to 8 "
October..	21	5	5	0	0 to 10 "
November	17	9	4	Snow 2 ye'rs out of 11.	1 to 11 "
December	14	10	5	2	5 to 17 "
Av. 11 yrs	237	63	57	8	—One year.

It will be noticed that two hundred and thirty-seven days, out of the three hundred and sixty-five, were "pleasant."

The following gives the mean temperatures (for the different points named) for the months of January and July:

	January,	July.
Los Angeles,	52 deg.	75 deg.
Sacramento,	45 "	73 "
San Francisco,	49 "	57 "
Salem, Oregon,	33 "	65 "

Mean annual amount of rainfall and melted snow:

Fort Yuma,	3.46 inches.	Dalles, Oregon,	21.74 inches.
San Diego,	9.16 "	Vancouver W. T.,	38.74 "
Sacramento,	19.56 "	Fort Boise, Idaho,	13.28 "
San Francisco,	21.52 "	Fort Churchill, Nev.,	5.67 "
Salem, Oregon,	37.90 "		

Population of the Pacific States and Territories, according to the United States census of 1870:

California, 24th,	560,247	California, 1870, had	49,310 Chinese
Oregon, 36th,	90,923	Oregon, "	3,330 "
Nevada, 37th,	41,491	Nevada, "	3,152 "
Washington Territory, 5th,	23,955	Washington T., "	234 "
Idaho Territory, 7th,	14,999	Idaho Territory, "	4,274 "

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, have added very materially to their population since.

RULING PRICES OF LABOR ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Thirty dollars a month is now the customary wages for farm laborers, except in harvest, when

\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day is paid. House carpenters in the country get \$2.50 per day, with board. Good choppers and teamsters at the logging camps, get from forty to sixty dollars per month, with board. In the mining regions, miners get from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, without board. On Puget Sound, ship carpenters get \$4.00 per day, or from sixty to seventy dollars per month, with board. Caulkers get \$5.00 per day. The above are coin rates. The best time to emigrate to the Pacific Coast is in the spring or early in the summer. Do not come late in the fall with the expectation of getting work through the winter, although those well acquainted here may obtain work through the winter months. We have in many instances in the past few years in our travels and explorations, been greatly tempted to stop our further research to engage in some of the many good openings we have met with; and we feel safe in saying, that in no other part of the United States are there to be found such grand opportunities for the industrious and enterprising as are now to be found on this coast.

I N D E X.

	PAGE.
California	5
Oregon	10
Nevada.....	13
Washington Territory...	14
Idaho Territory	15
Nehalem River.....	16
Tillamook Bay.....	20
Yaquina Bay.....	23
Coos Bay.....	25
Coquille River.....	28
Port Orford.....	33
Resources of Columbia County, Oregon.....	36
How to make a Farm.....	39
Hog Raising.	42
Stock Range and Stock Raising.....	43
The future Dairy District.....	44
Meteorological Tables	46
Statistical	48
Advice and Price of Labor.....	48

BOOK OF INFORMATION,
— AND —
SETTLERS' GUIDE

— FOR THE —
PACIFIC SLOPE,

*Including the States of California, Oregon and
Nevada, and Territories of Washington and
Idaho, with a description of and
the peculiarities of each.*

Describing minutely all the more important bodies of the Public Lands on the Pacific
Slope, Facilities for Settlement, Markets, Health, etc.

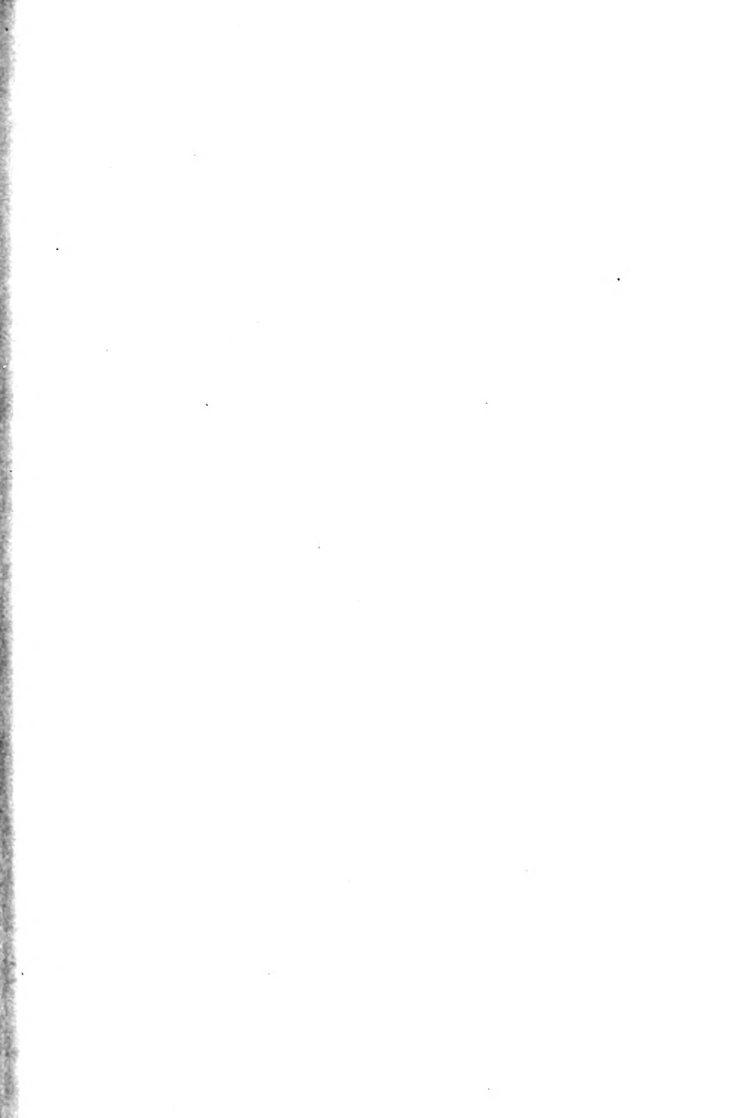
BY J. M. HARRISON.

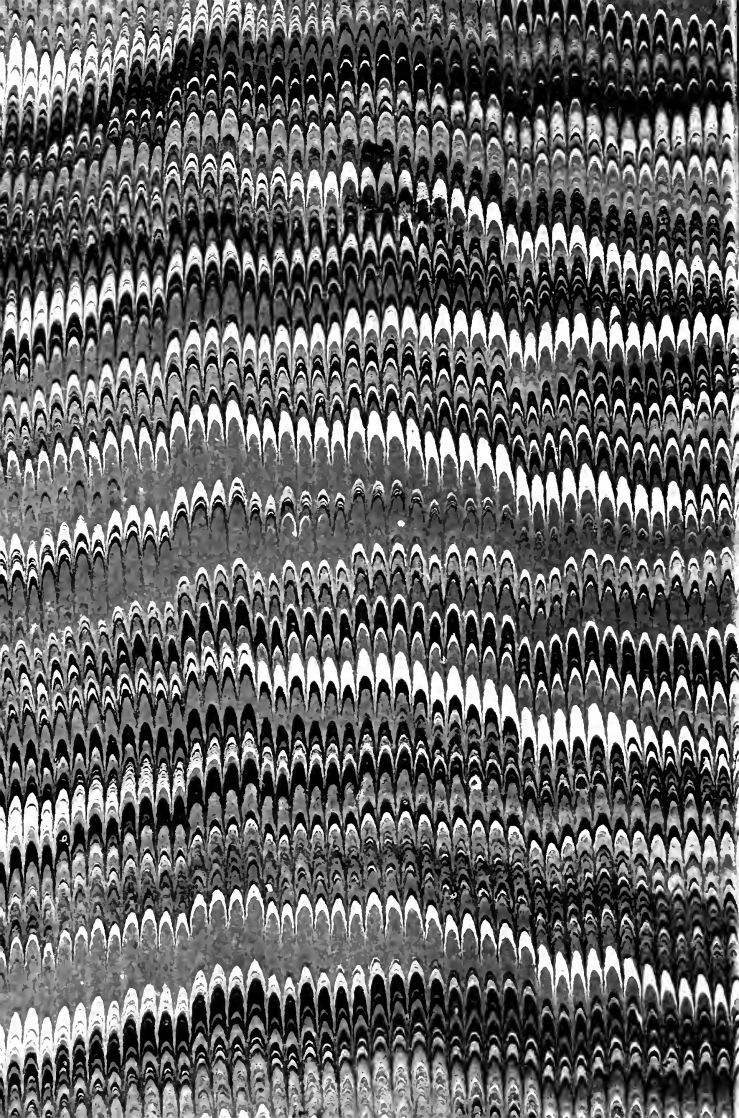
"MULTUM IN PARVO"

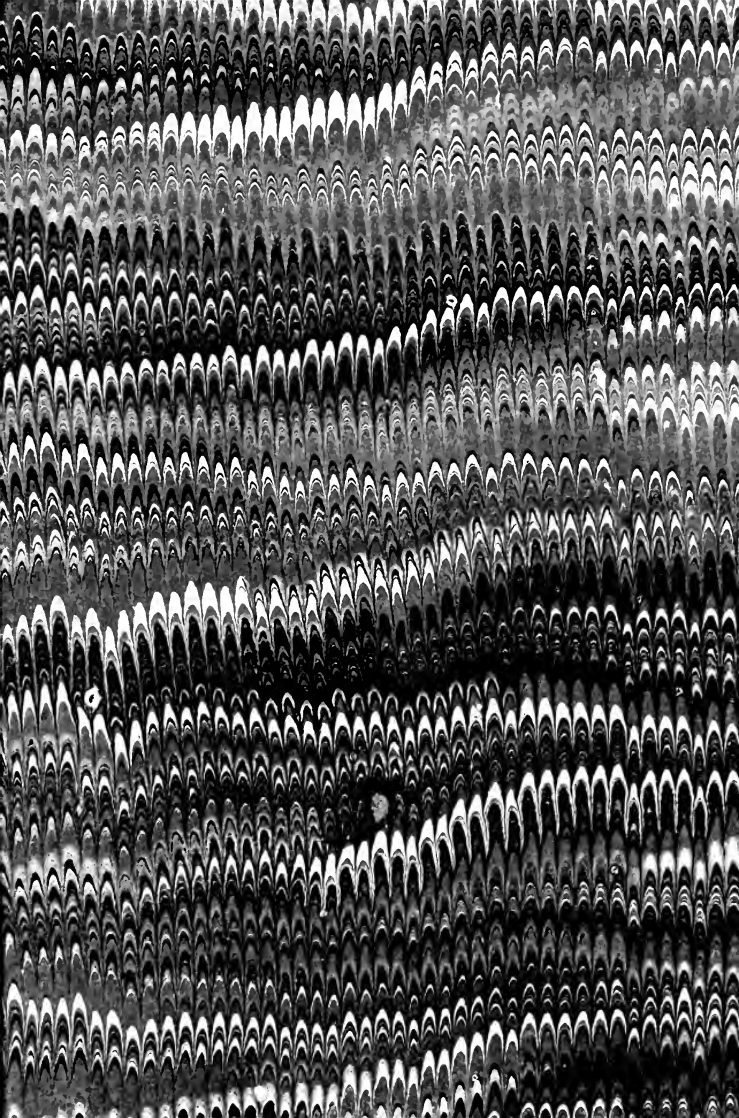
SAN FRANCISCO:
C. A. MURDOCK & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
1875.











LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 017 138 084 4